2002 Water Quality Report

The Town of Davie Utilities Department is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water to the residents of the Town of Davie. We are dedicated on a daily basis to making sure our residents drink aesthetically pleasing, safe water. This report provides a detailed description of the water quality for the Town of Davie Utilities Department during 2002. If you have any questions about this report concerning your water utility, please contact the Town of Davie Utilities Department at (954) 433-4000.

Frequently Asked Questions About Your Water…

From where does my water come?
Your water source is water supply wells that draw from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geologic formation where water is stored. Water is pumped from the wells to two water treatment facilities in the Town of Davie: System III (South) Water Treatment Plant and System I (North) Water Treatment Plant. Both water treatment plants aerate, soften, filter, disinfect with chlorine and ammonia, and fluoridate water from the wells and feed treated water into a common water distribution system.

Does my drinking water meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards?
In 2002, we conducted over 2,000 tests for over 120 compounds that may be in the drinking water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. We're pleased to report that your drinking water meets all federal and state primary drinking water standards.

Why may contaminants be in drinking water?
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

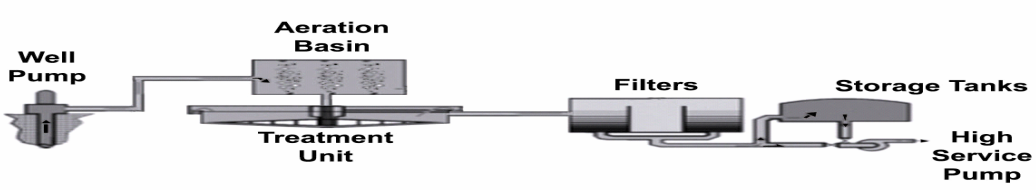
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits from contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
We, at the Town of Davie, work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Advisory Board meetings. They are held at the Town Hall on 6591 Orange Drive. Please visit our website for dates and times.



Water Quality Data Table

The Town of Davie Utilities Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2002. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

PARAMETERS AND UNIT OF MEASURE	DATES OF SAMPLING (mo./yr.)	MCL/AL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED[1]	RANGE[2]	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Inorganic Compounds							
Barium (ppm)	12/2002	N	0.018	ND – 0.018	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper, tap water (ppm)	7/2001	N	0.105[3]	ND - 0.12	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Flouride (ppm)	12/2002	N	0.69	0.52 - 0.69	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Lead, tap water (ppb)	7/2001	N	ND[3]	ND - 2	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	12/2002	N	150	16 - 150	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil
Volatile Organic Compounds							
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2/2002 5/2002 8/2002 11/2002	N	65.6	40.9 - 86.2	NA	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Contaminant							
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	12/2002	N	0.4+/-0.1	0.4 - 0.5+/-0.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards							
Color (color units)	12/2002	Y	30	20 - 30	NA	15	Naturally occurring organics
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Hexachlorocyclopentadien (ppb)	12/2002	N	0.30	ND - 0.30	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	11/2002	N	0.79	0.78-0.79	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Notes:

1. Level detected is maximum detected level, unless otherwise indicated.
2. Range is the range of levels detected, from the lowest to the highest level.
3. Level detected is 90th percentile value of most recent round of sampling of 30 samples tested. No samples exceeded AL.

Key to Abbreviations and Definitions:

AL = Action Level or the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A = Not applicable.
PCi/L = Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) is a measure of the radioactivity in water. A picocurie is 10 curies and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
Ppm = Parts per million: one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.
Ppb = Parts per billion: one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
TTHM = Total Trihalomethanes.
ND = Not detected indicates that substance was not found by laboratory analysis.